2(注 3) 24 瞬 10:36



2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confide	ence Report (CCR)	
Coles Community Water	Association System Name	7.
003000 List PWS ID #s for all Community I	Water Systems included in this CCR	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commun Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or proving the CCR.	nity Public Water System (PWS) to dev e population served by the PWS, this CC	CR must be mailed or delivered to
CCR DISTRIBUTION (C.	heck all boxes that apply.)	
NDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, wa	nter bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)		6-3-202
YOn water bills (Attach copy of bill) $ma:/eQ$.		5-24-2021
Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
Other		
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water	bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail		
Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):		
Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	IX.	
Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message		
Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or	proof of publication)	6-3-2021
Posted in public places (attach list of locations)		
Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):	<u></u>	
hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the custom bove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring devoter Supply.	A. I further certify that the information at a provided to the PWS officials by	on included in this CCR is true
Name Prekso	Board President	<u>6-14-202</u> Date
	Select one method ONLY)	44 1000
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a	• •	
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.g Fax: (601) 576-7800	OV (NOT PREFERRED)

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coles Community Water Association PWS#: 0030001 April 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Geneva T. Nick at 601.639.7218. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more you can attend the meetings on Monday, June 14, 2021 at 6:30 PM at 1077 Nebo Road, Gloster, MS

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Coles Community Water Association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

			T	EST RESULT	S			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL =	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contamina	nts						
8. Arsenic	N	2020	.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runof from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste

10. Barium	N	2020	.1015	No Range	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.f1	0	ppm	1.	.3 AL=1	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb		0 AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	7000	No Range	ppb		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfect	ion By-	Products		•				
Chlorine	N	2020	2.3	1.9 – 2.7	mg/l	0 1	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Coles Community Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Wilkinson County

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coles Community Water Association PWS#: 0030001

We're pleased to present to you this years Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to Inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to confinually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Geneva T. Nick at 601,639,7218. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more you can attend the meetings on Monday, June 14, 2021 at 6:30 PM at 1077 Neto Road, Gloster, MS

was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in

successive weeks, and being numbers

said County and State, for _

707

Thursday

dated

sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached,

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public,

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursher

ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miscene Aquiter. The source water assessment has been completed for our public orneaming detailed information or how the susceptibility of its drinking water supply is identify potential sources of contamination. A report contamination or the formal sources of contamination or required to receive the supply of the contamination were made has been familiated to our public water system and susceptibility to contamination.

in member that the presence of tress contaminates were represented in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these turns when a major provided the following definitions: We routinely monitor for confaminants in your trinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water confamiliants that wave defected during the period of January 1.** to December 31**, 2020. In cases where monitoring weart required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, if dissolves naturally occurring minorals and, in some cases, redicately materials and an application of animals or from human activity, minobial contaminants, such as vinues and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, inorganic contaminants. Such as which can be returnly septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, inorganic contaminants, such as eater and metals, which can be naturally obcurring or costil from urban storm-water tunoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or familiar, pesticides, and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban atomin-water runoff, and residential usees; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and votable organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and sopile systems; be neturally occurring on be the recuit of and some come from gas stations and sopile systems;

Maximum Contaminan Level (MCL) - The "Maximun Allowed" (MCL) is the highest lavel of a contaminant water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLSs are set as close to the MCLSs as fessible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum conteminant Level Goal (MCLG). The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a confaminant in drinking wate forown or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Pesidual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants:

Maximum Residual Disimectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is expended risk of health, MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (apm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

5, Woodville, MS 39669 • Phone: 601-888-4293 • Email: wrepublican@bellsouth.net

dav Publisher She volume of said newspaper. Sworn to and subscribed before me this ONITH SSIDA. 6 of the Is when a water-Nied Contrassion Expires Marketor Non 88572 which typing GOGG

			T	TEST RESULTS	8			
Contaminan:	Violation	Date Collected	Lavel	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants	paramina	nts						
8. Arsenic	z	2020	α	N. O. W.				
			2	No Kanga	pbp	n/a	10	10 Erosion of natural deposits runoff from orchards may
10. Sarlunt	100	2000	1000					and electronics production tension
			TI A	No Hange.	mada	.2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes:
A. Copper	2	Southern	-					discharge form meter refinence
		20102		q	mqq	60	ALet.3	

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO 05/15ACKSQNLMS.0790 010156000 04/17 POLES COMMUNITY LAFER
P.O. BOX 566
P.O. BOX 566
PMCBOSEY, MS 36633
601-600 SERVICE ADDRESS 1414 ROSETTA METER READINGS 3894450 CURRENT PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE 06/10/2021 PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE 3881330 PREVIOUS 1.3120 **NET AMOUNT** SAVE THIS **GROSS AMOUNT** 91.16 CHARGE FOR SERVICES 9.12 100.28 WTR 91.15 GCR TO POST JUNE 3, 2021 IN NET DUE >> 91.16 WOODVIILE REPUBLICAN SAVE THIS >> 9.12 GROSS DUE >> 100.28 010156000 TOMMY KLAR

CROSBY MS 39633

1414 ROSETTA

33-355114